

DIVERSIFICATION ON SOUTHERN FARMS

Forage Crops Fully as Important as Cotton and Corn.

PROFITABLE AS WINTER FEED

Every Farmer Should Make Growing of Fodder a Big Part of His Farm Operations, Selecting Piece of Land for Purpose.

(By G. H. ALFORD.)

The question of forage crops is not a difficult problem for southern farmers. Almost every farm crop grown can be used for forage. There are, however, many plants that will produce forage in abundance.

Every farmer should make the growing of forage an important part of his farm operations. Each year a large piece of land should be selected especially for the growing of forage crops. Forage crops are of fully as much importance as cotton and corn, but they are usually neglected crops.

The turnip crop should be considered of great value. Prepare the land thoroughly, manure heavy, plant in drills three feet apart, when the leaf is as large as a dime, thin to 15 inches and cultivate often, and you will raise a great quantity and find that the crop is very profitable for winter feeding.

For the earliest spring feed, sow oats, rye or wheat in the fall. Sow two bushels per acre on fertile soil, liberally manured and well prepared. These crops usually produce feed by the first of March and furnish good hay if cut in the dough stage.

Crimson, white, burr and red clovers are valuable winter crops to plant. September and October are the best months for seeding, and to be sure of a big crop plant on fertile soil and a perfect seed bed, using plenty of manure and 200 pounds of acid phosphate per acre. Sow from 15 to 20 pounds of seed per acre. The yield of hay on thoroughly prepared fertile soil is about one and one-half tons per acre. The corn crop planted on this clover stubble will never fail you. As high as 20 tons of silage corn is often grown on clover sod.

Alfalfa excels every other crop in yield per acre, in feeding value, and as a soil enricher, when grown on land to which it is well adapted.

For a large yield of hay, sow one bushel of wheat or oats and 15 pounds crimson or red clover per acre. The crops are cut when the clover is in full bloom. It is easy to make two tons of hay per acre on fertile soil, and these hays are milk and fat producing feeds.

Hay vetch and wheat or oats are also fine for grazing and hay. More land is being seeded each year to this mixture, and the farmers all like it.

Fall or spring sown oats furnish grazing and make a capital hay when cut in the dough stage. At Baton Rouge, La., two and one-half acres were planted in oats at the experiment station for grazing on September 28. October 29 seven Poland China pigs weighing in total 276 pounds were put on the oats and given no feed during the winter. On February 17 the pigs weighed a total of 568 pounds, or an average gain of .37 pound per pig per day for 110 days. From October 29 to January 1 45 head of sheep were pastured on this same plot.

Rape will produce more green forage in the south during the winter months than any other plant or combination of plants that can be grown. It has been demonstrated by the experiment station that an acre of good rich land sown to rape will produce as much pork when used as a hog pasture as the same acre planted to corn and well cultivated. It can be grown a great deal cheaper than corn. One or more acres should be planted on every farm every year.

Wheat, oats, rye, and barley make a good mixture for grazing and hay. When sown in September or October on good land, it may be grazed all the dry days from November 1 to March 1 and then hay may be harvested the latter part of May or the first of June.

There is hardly an end to the summer crop that can be grown for forage. Every farmer is entitled to his choice, and while sorghum and other crops produce an abundance of high-class feed per acre we must not fail to keep in mind the fertility of the soil.

It is possible to have a rotation of very fine forage crops that will improve the soil. Cow peas, soy beans, peanuts, alfalfa, the vetches and clovers furnish grazing and hay and rapidly increase the fertility of the soil.

At the Louisiana station corn with cowpeas grown in the corn and peanuts gave 450 pounds of pork per acre. The peanuts were planted after

oats, which, during the winter, furnished grazing that gave 200 pounds of pork per acre and a crop of oats besides. The peanuts planted after oats gave an average of 400 pounds of pork and this added to 200 pounds from grazing the oats made a total of 600 pounds of pork per acre and a crop of oats besides.

Sweet potatoes give from 400 to 750 pounds of pork per acre. If we take an average at 500 pounds and add to this 200 pounds from grazing the oats which preceded the sweet potatoes, we have 700 pounds of pork per acre for one season, plus a crop of oats harvested.

At the Mississippi delta station, after the corn was gathered, pigs were turned into the pea field, and made a gain from the peas of 170 pounds per acre. They had no additional feed.

Comparative Value of Fertility in Farm Produce

Alfalfa	\$75.84
180 Bu. Corn	\$29.22
3 Tons Clover	\$25.20
75 Bu. Oats	\$14.61
2 Tons Timothy	\$10.74
1000 Lbs. Milk	\$10.11
1000 Lbs. Fat Cattle	\$4.62
1000 Lbs. Fat Hogs	\$3.12
500 Lbs. Butter	\$0.18

The results obtained when turning hogs, cattle, sheep and other stock into velvet beans after the corn is harvested are more than satisfactory.

The soy bean is probably the best annual legume to grow for forage in the cotton belt. Whether used as a hay, grain or for grazing it is a very valuable feed for live stock. Soy-bean hay is practically identical in feeding value with alfalfa, and yields from two to three tons per acre. The grain is more valuable than cottonseed meal as a supplementary feed in the production of pork, mutton, wool, beef, milk and butter. A bushel of soy beans is at least twice as valuable for feed as a bushel of corn.

Spanish peanuts will produce good crops on comparatively poor land, when well fertilized and cultivated. Prof. Dugger at the Alabama station found an acre of Spanish peanuts produced 600 pounds of live weight in hogs. This was after the tops had been cut with a mower and saved for hay. The growing of peanuts after oats and on other land, and the use of the mowing machine or the thrasher and hay press, will promote the raising of good live stock and add much to the fertility of the soil.

Cow peas without grain usually give better results than other crops. One season a crop of peas grown on bottom land produced 483 pounds of pork per acre. Peas furnish most excellent grazing for all kinds of stock.

Milo maize, Kaffir corn, millet and other crops furnish excellent forage, but a crop of corn and cow peas, soy beans, peanuts, or velvet beans can be grown on the same land at the same time and furnishes a world of valuable feed and increases the fertility of the soil at the same time.

This being true, let us call particular attention to the importance of cow peas, peanuts and soy beans planted in the corn at the last working as a factor in the production of large quantities of cheap forage. All kinds of stock can be turned into the field after the corn is harvested and will soon be rolling fat.

Every farmer who keeps as many as ten head of stock should build a silo. The cost is small. For filling the silo corn is king. The yield of corn on fertile soil is seldom under ten tons per acre, and often as high as 20 tons per acre.

No man can make the best use of forage crops without adequate fencing. Around every field run a woven wire fence 30 inches high, with two strands of barb wire above. Also use several hundred yards of the hurdle or portable fence to divide the fields into lots of any size. This fence is simple and cheaply made and can be stored under a shed until needed.

BEES ARE QUITE PROFITABLE

Honey Gatherers Are Only Producers on Farm That Yield Profit Without Cost of Feed.

(By WESLEY FORSTER, Colorado State Bee Inspector.)

If people knew what a great source of profit is found in the keeping of bees, and how interesting the work there wouldn't be an unused square foot of ground on any farm in the United States.

Bees are the only producers known to husbandry that yield a profit without cost of feed. They find their own pasture. They multiply so rapidly that they more than pay for the small initial expense of housing them, and the first cost of equipment is almost trifling.

Bees culture may be made profitable by the children of the farm, or by the women members of the family. It may be carried on successfully in conjunction with the keeping of poultry or growing of fruit. In the latter case, apiculture is found to be a great help toward more fruit and better fruit.

Bees are little trouble, and require only occasional attention. They are easily handled and readily controlled. Best of all, they give a real service in hard cash, and that counts most on the farm.

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TEAMS ARE TOO SLOW

Football Follower Says Modern Play Lacking in Speed.

Contention Is Upheld, in Small Way, by Recent Showing of Maroon and Hoosier—Hyde Park the First Real Fast Team.

Ever and anon some old time follower of football rises to complain of the slowness of modern teams as compared with those of a decade ago. A man who played the game in the latter '90s and the early part of this century was among those at the Indiana-Chicago contest, and after the contest the chief subject of his conversation was regarding the lack of speed displayed in the teams' lineup.

"If teams were as slow as that when I played the game," he declared, "they would have been drilled for speed to the exclusion of everything else. Coaches in the old days would not permit loafing in lining up, and once lined up the plays went off with a snap that I have not seen in the last five years."

His criticism was partly justified, for both Chicago and Indiana were lamentably slow getting the ball into action. This was partially explained by the failure of the Maroons to know their signals. With only two weeks of preparation, Stagg was compelled to give his men more than they could digest in the way of formations, for Indiana was so strong it was not wise to take chances with the Hoosiers. In consequence, only three or four of the plays were fixed firmly in the minds of the players and there was noticeable confusion in getting the plays under way at various stages of the game.

Indiana contributed her share toward slowing up the game by lack of condition. Criticism of lack of speed, however, is not always so just. If anything, the speed of teams now is better than it was in the days of "old" football. There were few teams of ten or fifteen years ago with more than ordinary speed despite every favoring factor. The first "fast" team was the famous Hyde Park High School eleven of 1902, and although the college teams on which members of this squad played later were fairly fast, none of them were much better than the teams of the present. With weight at a premium, it is scarcely to be expected the old teams could class in speed with the ones today, where speed is the chief requisite for individual candidates.

The growth of "formation" football has much to do with the seeming slowness. It is the exceptional team which goes on the field nowadays with less than thirty formations to remember, while it was the exceptional eleven in the old days which had more than ten or twelve to remember. The old style attack consisted of straight bucks, cross bucks and end runs, with their variations. The lineup was nearly always the same, only a few formations, like the tandem, the wheel-back and a few more, having been invented.

Series plays were the rule rather than the exception. One set of signals usually served for three or four successive plays in the old days, and often a team would traverse half the length of the field without the quarter-back calling numbers more than three or four times. Now the series signals have been abandoned owing to the exigencies of the game. Each play is a separate problem, and its solution depends entirely upon the position of the ball, the amount to be gained and other circumstances which could not possibly be prepared for in advance.

INDIANA CAPTAIN HURT



Captain Davis of Indiana.

Edward Davis, captain of Indiana University football team, may not be able to play again this year. This was the belief expressed the other day on account of an injury received in the recent Chicago game.

TWO CLEVER PRINCETON FOOTBALL STARS



E. Trenkman and Pendleton of Princeton.

USE FOOTBALL IN BASEBALL

New Winter Game Invented by Pennsylvania Professor Has Unique Features—Accidents Few.

Baseball may soon be an all-year-round sport, for you can now play it with a football. The new friend of the magnate and the professional players' nemesis is Professor Benscoter of the Wilkesbarre high school. As inventor of the new game, he explains it as follows:

"A baseball can not be easily held by players in cold weather, hence the need of a game with the larger, clumsier football. It is played on a baseball diamond, with the same number of players on a side, the most notable difference being that there is no pitcher; this player occupies the position of another shortstop—'right shortstop'—between first and second.

"The ball is put into play by being kicked from home plate and the runner hikes for first, as in baseball, and is put out by the passing of the ball to first ahead of him, as in baseball, or being touched by it in the hands of a player.

"The runner may not advance from a base when the ball has been passed to the baseman who touches the base while the runner is there; this debars the runner from advancing from the base until it has been again kicked out; it likewise debars any runner back of him. The kick may be of any sort—place, punt or drop kick. The runner may be declared out if he advances from the base before the ball is kicked out. If the ball is kicked foul or the kicker is out; he is also out if he fails in an attempt to kick.

"The game is very lively, being full of constant kicking, running, catching and passing. It develops strength, speed, accuracy, skill and with less liability to accidents even than in baseball on account of the freedom from the chance of being injured by a pitched or batted ball."

Judge Jones Trots One Mile in 2:12 3-4

At a "tin cup" record meeting under auspices of the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' association at the Lexington track former United States Senator Joseph W. Bailey's Judge Jones, driven by Harold Childs, trotted a mile in 2:12 3-4, a new world's record for two-year-old geldings. The previous record was Endows, 2:14 1-2, in 1899.

Quigley Is Disgruntled.

Umpire Quigley, who was given a trial in the National league this season by President Lynch, has returned to his work at St. Mary's college, Kansas, where he is athletic director. Quigley is much disgusted with his experience in the big league, for he feels that he has been disgraced by associating as much as he did with some of the ball players who use the vilest kind of language in their attacks on umpires.

Traverses Best Golfer.

Jerome D. Travers is amateur golf champion of the United States for the fourth time. He defeated John Anderson at Boston, 5 up and 4 to play in the 36-hole final round at Garden City and again became the best golfer that America can boast.

Lejeune Is Hard Hitter.

Lejeune of Grand Rapids, formerly a member of the White Sox, was the leading batter in the Central league this season. He averaged .346, just beating out Tutwiler of Fort Wayne, who had a mark of .345.

Breaks His Shoulder.

Barrett, candidate for the backfield on the Western Reserve university eleven, broke his right shoulder in practice the other day. He will be unable to play this season.

Yale Loses Captain Because of "Conditions"

Charles N. Snowdon of Pittsburgh, Pa., has resigned as captain of the Yale varsity crew. Thomas B. Denegre of New Orleans has been chosen to succeed him. This announcement was made at a meeting of the Blue oarsmen.

Snowdon's resignation was due to his being ineligible to row in the Harvard regatta next June. As captain and No. 2 of the crew last year Snowdon devoted his afternoons to the oarsmen and did not put in sufficient time at his studies to graduate. He will complete his course about mid-year, and this will render him ineligible for the race in June with the Crimson crew.

Denegre is a junior. He rowed bow last year.

RUSSELL TOLLEFSON



Fast Little Quarter-Back of the Minnesota Football Team.

Wins Checker Championship.

M. E. Pomeroy of Binghamton, N. Y., won the world's championship at checkers from Alfred E. Jordan of England, who had held undisputed possession of the title. The competitors were tied up to the fifthth game at one victory each, forty-eight games having resulted in draws. Pomeroy learned to play the game in a backwoods grocery store at Sidney Center, N. Y., his home, many years ago.

Jubilee Run.

John D. Nolan, fifty years old, ran one-fifth of a mile in 55 seconds at Norwich, Conn. Nolan works 15 hours a day on his farm and trains at night. He has been athletic trainer for clubs since 1887.

Strong on Paper.

Harvard looks strong on paper with a big majority of its champions of 1912 returning and the Crimson is the rated favorite in the east.

What Doctor Can Beat This?

In less than three months a physician of Portland, Me., has treated professionally five patients representing five successive generations of the same family beginning with a centenarian and following in the direct line of descent down to her great-granddaughter. He first attended the old lady, who was ninety-nine years old, for senile gangrene, resulting in her death. During her illness he was called on to prescribe for her daughter, aged seventy-five. Next this daughter's son, a florist, aged fifty, fell ill and required attention. Following him, a son, a clerk of twenty-seven, found himself in need of medical aid. And lastly to the clerk's wife was born a male child, whom the doctor was called upon to assist into the world, as he had been summoned to ease the great-grandmother's exit from it barely three months before.

Stopping the Wind.

In the village church during the morning service the organist was annoyed because the organ-blower kept working the lever noisily after he had finished playing. A famous preacher had come down from London to preach. The organist scribbled a note to the blower, and sent it round by a choir boy, who, misunderstanding his instructions, put it into the hands of the preacher. The note was as follows: "Perhaps you will kindly stop when I tell you to. The people have come here to hear my music, not your noise."

DOCTORS DID NOT HELP HER

But Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Mrs. LeClear's Health—Her Own Statement.

Detroit, Mich.—"I am glad to discover a remedy that relieves me from my suffering and pains. For two years I suffered bearing down pains and got all run down. I was under a nervous strain and could not sleep at night. I went to doctors here in the city but they did not do me any good."



"Seeing Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound advertised, I tried it. My health improved wonderfully and I am now quite well again. No woman suffering from female ills will regret it if she takes this medicine."—Mrs. JAMES G. LECLEAR, 536 Hunt St., Detroit, Mich.

Another Case.

Philadelphia, Pa.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is all you claim it to be. About two or three days before my periods I would get bad backaches, then pains in right and left sides, and my head would ache. I called the doctor and he said I had organic inflammation. I went to him for a while but did not get well so I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. After taking two bottles I was relieved and finally my troubles left me. I married and have two little girls. I have had no return of the old troubles."—Mrs. CHAS. BOELL, 2650 S. Chadwick St., Phila., Pa.

CANADA'S OFFERING TO THE SETTLER

THE AMERICAN RUSH TO WESTERN CANADA IS INCREASING

160 ACRES FARMS IN WESTERN CANADA FREE

Free Homesteads in the new districts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta there are thousands of Free Homesteads left, which to the homeseeker offers a chance to acquire a home in 3 years time will be worth from \$20 to \$25 per acre. These lands are well adapted to grain growing and cattle raising.

EXCELLENT RAILWAY FACILITIES In many cases the railways in Canada have been built in advance of settlement, and in a short time there will not be a settler who need be more than ten or twelve miles from a line of railway. Railway rates are regulated by Governmental Commission.

Social Conditions The American settler's home in Western Canada. He is not a stranger in a strange land. He finds a million of his own people already settled there. If you desire to know why the conditions of the Canadian settlers prosper, write and send for literature, rates, etc., to

W. S. NETHERY, 413 Gardner Bldg., Toledo, Ohio Canadian Government Agents, or address Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.

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Cut out cathartics and purgatives. They are brutal, harsh, unnecessary. Try CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable. Act gently on the liver, eliminate bile, and soothe the delicate membrane of the bowels. Cure Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache and indigestion, as millions know.

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